

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION
FOR IRELAND.

REPORT
OF
PROCEEDINGS
UNDER
THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS
FOR THE YEAR
1912.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



LONDON:

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To

His Excellency JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN,
Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I am directed by the Vice-President to submit to Your Excellency the Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Acts for the year 1912.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,

UPPER MERRION-STREET,

DUBLIN, 18th July, 1913.

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DUBLIN CASTLE,

21st July, 1913.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Acts for the Year 1912.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. O'FARRELL.

The Secretary,

Department of Agriculture

and Technical Instruction,

Dublin.

*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE DISEASES OF
ANIMALS ACTS.

GENERAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1912.

I.—LEGISLATION.

The total number of Orders issued by the Department during the year 1912 under the powers conferred by the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and amending Acts, was ninety-five. The great majority of these were transitory Orders dealing with the circumstances resulting from the appearance of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Ireland during a part of the year, and, owing to the success of the efforts for suppression of the disease, they had nearly all ceased to operate by 31st December. The Orders of a less temporary character issued in 1912 and continuing in force when the year closed were very few in number. They had reference to such matters as the importation of hay and straw, the importation of sheep from Scotland, and the exportation of animals to Great Britain.

II.—DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Of the diseases at present scheduled under the Diseases of Animals Acts in Ireland, viz. :—

- Cattle Plague,
- * Foot-and-Mouth Disease,
- Pleuro-Pneumonia,
- * Anthrax,
- Sheep Pox,
- * Sheep Scab,
- * Swine Fever,
- Rabies,
- Glanders or Farcy,
- * Parasitic Mange, and
- Epizootic Lymphangitis, also
- * Bovine Tuberculosis (in certain forms, and for statistical purposes only),

six, i.e., those marked with an asterisk in the above list, were present among live stock in Ireland in 1912. The subjoined table

shows the extent to which outbreaks of these diseases occurred during that year, as compared with the year preceding :—

Kind of Animals.	Total Number of each kind of Animals in Ireland in 1912.	Scheduled Diseases to which such Animals are liable.	Number of Out- breaks of each Dis- ease among such Animals in the year		Total Number of each kind of Animals in Ireland in 1911.
			1912.	1911.	
Cattle	4,848,498	Cattle Plague	—	—	4,711,720
		Foot-and-Mouth Disease	†68	—	
		Pleuro-Pneumonia	—	—	
		Rabies	—	—	
		Anthrax	2	*9	
Sheep	3,828,829	Bovine Tuberculosis	80	188	3,997,436
		Foot-and-Mouth Disease	†1	—	
		Rabies	—	—	
		Anthrax	—	—	
		Sheep Pox	—	—	
Swine	1,323,367	Sheep Scab	386	345	1,415,119
		Foot-and-Mouth Disease	†2	—	
		Swine Fever	215	178	
		Rabies	—	—	
Goats	252,722	Anthrax	—	—	258,474
		Foot-and-Mouth Disease	—	—	
		Rabies	—	—	
Horses, Asses, and Mules	891,880	Babies	—	—	894,424
		Epidzootic Lymphangitis	—	—	
		Anthrax	—	—	
		Glanders or Farcy	—	2	
Dogs	522,920	Parasitic Mange	60	64	521,869
		Rabies	—	—	

* One of the Anthrax outbreaks in 1911 is reckoned twice in the above Table, a cow and a horse having been affected in that instance.

† Three of the outbreaks of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in 1912 are also reckoned twice, swine or sheep having been affected in those instances in addition to cattle.

The appearance in the column headed "1912" of entries in relation to Foot-and-Mouth Disease, a malady which had been unknown in Ireland for twenty-eight years previously, constitutes, of course, the most notable feature of the above table. Where the disease appeared it mainly attacked cattle. Vigorous precautionary action limited its spread, however, and ultimately secured its suppression. Accordingly, it will be seen that, even with the addition of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, the record of outbreaks of Scheduled cattle disease in Ireland in 1912 is by no means formidable in comparison with 1911. Disease among sheep was at a somewhat higher level in the later year than in the earlier, and swine disease showed also a tendency to increase. It will be observed that, in regard to disease among horses in Ireland, the year 1912 was marked by a complete absence of outbreaks of Glanders, but, in comparison with the previous year, there was some increase under the head of Parasitic Mange.

As the Department have in preparation a separate and detailed report on the subject of last year's outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Ireland, it is not proposed, in the present statement, to do more than touch briefly on the salient points in relation to such outbreak.

The disease appeared almost simultaneously in England and Ireland, towards the end of June. The dates of confirmation of the initial outbreaks in the two countries were, 24th June, near Penrith, in Cumberland, and 30th June, near Swords, County Dublin. The detection of the latter outbreak was, however, brought about by information received from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries as to lesions of the disease having been observed in the heads of some cattle exported from Dublin, and slaughtered on 27th June at Liverpool Abattoir. Prior visitations of the disease in England had included five groups of outbreaks in 1911, but in Ireland no case of the disease had previously been known since 1884.

In order to limit the risks of extension of the outbreak at Swords a large part of Mid-Leinster was immediately placed under restrictions preventing any movements of ruminant animals or swine on byways within the restricted area, and forbidding as well, except in the case of through transit by rail, movements of such animals into or out of the area. The slaughter of the diseased animals on the infected farm and of others in contact therewith or exposed to infection was also at once taken in hand. Whenever a new centre of the disease subsequently manifested itself like precautions were ordinarily applied, the size of the area selected for restriction in such circumstances approximating usually to a circle of fifteen miles' radius from the site of the outbreak. Very generally also the restrictions on animal movement were supplemented by restrictions on the movement of hay and straw; and, in connection with one series of outbreaks, the further special precaution was taken of prohibiting certain horse fairs, which, if held, might, it was feared, tend to spread the infection.

When it became apparent, from the favourable course of events, that the restrictions in any Area might suitably be modified, action was taken accordingly; but it was the practice to keep an inner circle of from two to five miles' radius around the seat of outbreak under close restrictions for a considerable time following the apparent cessation of the disease, before deeming it safe finally to withdraw the restrictions. While the restrictions operated cases where movement was undeniably necessary were met by the grant of special licences permitting the movement under appropriate conditions. In the Mid-Leinster area, in particular, procedure of this character was largely bad recourse to, owing to the need for maintaining the meat and milk supplies of Dublin City and neighbourhood.

The counties in Ireland in which the disease appeared, with the duration and extent of its prevalence in each, are indicated in the subjoined table:—

County.	Date of Outbreak.	No. of Out-breaks.	No. of Animals found Diseased.
Dublin	June 30th to August 14th	17	209 (208 cattle, 1 sheep).
Meath	August 13th to 16th	3	6 (all cattle).
Louth	August 15th	1	1 (cow).
Kildare	August 27th to September 10th	3	38 (24 cattle, 14 swine).
Longford	August 27th to October 5th	5	13 (all cattle).
Wicklow	September 5th to October 1st	2	2 (all cattle).
Westmeath	October 18th to November 7th	37	113 (112 cattle, 1 pig)
		68	382

The total number of animals slaughtered during the operations against the disease, including both affected animals and those in contact therewith or otherwise exposed to infection, was 3,592: of which 1,928 were cattle, 1,533 sheep, 100 pigs, and 31 goats. The aggregate amount paid as compensation for the stock so slaughtered was £28,030 13s. Od.

The adverse influence of the outbreak on the live stock trade generally was very considerable. Apart from the extent to which the restrictions in particular areas in Ireland necessarily interfered with fairs within those areas, there was serious curtailment of the export trade as a result of precautionary regulations in Great Britain. At first the landing in that country of ruminant animals and swine from Ireland was altogether prohibited. Then, after a time, certain Irish Ports were allowed to ship fat stock to the Foreign Animals' Wharves at Birkenhead, Bristol, Deptford, and Glasgow, for slaughter inside the Wharf within ten days from landing. By successive steps this arrangement was extended to a number of additional Ports in Ireland. More than three months had, however, elapsed before any animals intended for store purposes were permitted to land. Then, by an Order taking effect on 7th October, specified landing places at Birkenhead, Manchester, Cardiff, Hull, and Newcastle were opened for the reception, on prescribed conditions, of Irish store cattle shipped from the Ports of Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Londonderry, and Waterford. Extensions and modifications of these arrangements occurred subsequently. At the close of the year there were approved landing places for fat animals from Ireland at Avonmouth, Bristol, Deptford, Glasgow, Manchester, Birkenhead, Cardiff, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Holyhead, and Dundee. All these places, except Deptford, were open also for the reception of store cattle from Ireland. Before 31st December shipments of fat animals to these places were permissible from all the customary Irish Ports except Dundrum, County Down. Store cattle might likewise be shipped to the same places (Deptford

excepted) from all the Irish Ports except Dundrum, Milford, Mulroy, and Portrush. With such fuller facilities the export traffic in live stock had begun to revive by the end of 1912; but the general effect of the restrictions on the shipments of cattle, sheep, and swine in that year was to reduce their total below any recorded in the previously published annual statistics, which extend back to the year 1878.

The outbreaks of Anthrax recorded in Ireland in 1912 numbered two only. They were of an isolated **ANTHRAX.** character, and, in each instance, involved the death of no more than one animal.

The reports received under the Bovine Tuberculosis Notification (Ireland) Order in 1912 numbered 83. **BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.** Now that provision has been made for slaughter and compensation in relation to this disease an increase in the number of notifications may be anticipated. Of the animals to which the notifications received in 1912 related, 8 were affected in the udder and 73 were emaciated.

In Ireland in 1912 the number of Sheep Scab outbreaks recorded was 386 as against 345 in the preceding twelve months. The difference in these totals is not very marked and does not appear to be susceptible of any special explanation. **SHEEP SCAB.**

The regulations for the general dipping of sheep twice yearly throughout Ireland as a precaution against the spread of Sheep Scab were altered in certain respects by a new Order issued in 1912. The changes thereby effected were as follows:—

- (i) The limits of the dipping periods were varied so as to require the Summer Dipping to be carried out during the two months June and July, and the Autumn Dipping during the three and a half months from the beginning of August to 15th November inclusive.
- (ii) The declaration requirements regarding sheep exposed at Fairs were also revised in some particulars.
- (iii) Occupiers of farms on which sheep are kept have been allowed more liberty as to the time of furnishing declarations respecting the dipping of these animals.
- (iv) The requirements as to the issue of a Certificate of dipping, whenever the process is carried out under the supervision of an Inspector, have been made more comprehensive, so as to relieve owners from the necessity of making declarations in such cases.

The particulars for 1912, as furnished to the Department, respecting the number of sheep dipped in each dipping period in the several administrative counties are as follows :—

COUNTY.	Number of Sheep Dipped.	
	Summer Period.	Autumn Period.
Antrim	86,732	77,922
Armagh	20,905	14,969
Carlow	36,485	52,670
Cavan	15,109	7,797
Clare	81,097	68,382
Cork	47,962	42,691
Donegal	70,219	57,451
Down	99,907	77,340
Dublin	53,923	47,684
Fermanagh	4,004	3,193
Galway	432,494	333,746
Kerry	66,472	48,570
Kildare	119,182	77,601
Kilkenny	22,741	14,388
King's	65,657	44,846
Louth	5,233	3,155
Limerick	28,067	16,761
Londonderry	56,150	52,537
Longford	6,483	1,893
Louth	21,153	21,440
Mayo	147,486	111,554
Mosht	118,409	58,720
Monaghan	10,132	6,622
Queen's	35,719	30,475
Rosemona	99,651	57,410
Sligo	8,906	7,353
Tipperary, N.R.	26,700	24,230
Tipperary, S.R.	65,538	47,610
Tyrone	49,573	38,536
Waterford	75,983	77,898
Westmeath	74,585	38,855
Wexford	145,775	125,133
Wicklow	194,074	178,048
County Boroughs.		
Belfast	55	138
Cork	270	54
Dublin	450	188
Limerick	—	—
Londonderry	—	—
Waterford	23	19
Total	2,393,381	1,867,508

The question of providing better facilities for sheep dipping in some of the mountain districts of Ireland received further attention in 1912, and, as a result of the Department's representations in the matter, two of the Local Authorities in Munster and one in Ulster are taking steps for the establishment of permanent dipping stations of an approved type at suitable places in their districts.

The recorded outbreaks of Swine Fever in Ireland in 1912 numbered 215, as against 178 in the preceding twelve months. The continued prevalence of the disease in Dublin was noticeable throughout last year, though not quite to the same extent as in 1911. Elsewhere the incidence of the disease was comparatively light, except in County Wexford, which showed an aggregate of 27 outbreaks. Outside Dublin and Wexford the highest record for any County was 9 outbreaks (in County Kerry), and there were as many as twelve Counties without any confirmed outbreak of the disease in 1912.

In relation to the continuance of the disease in Dublin the question of the condition of the Swine Market has received further attention. The proposal to change the site of this Market, to which allusion was made in the corresponding report for last year, having fallen through ultimately, the Market Authority have applied to the Local Government Board for Ireland for a loan to carry out improvements in the existing Market.

No case of Glanders was recorded in Ireland in 1912. Two outbreaks were confirmed in 1911, but as the GLANDERS. latest of these occurred in May of that year there is considerable ground for hope, looking to the lengthy interval since elapsing without any further outbreak, that the disease has now been wholly eradicated from this country.

The outbreaks of Parasitic Mange recorded in Ireland in 1912 numbered 69, as compared with 64 in the preceding twelve months. Extension of the disease in Dublin towards the end of 1912 is accountable for the increase. For the country generally apart from Dublin the aggregate of outbreaks last year was substantially less than in 1911.

III.—EXPORTS OF ANIMALS.

It has already been mentioned that, owing to the restrictions adopted on account of Foot and Mouth Disease, the exports of cattle, sheep, and swine from Ireland fell, in 1912, to an unprecedentedly low level. As compared with the preceding year, which, for other causes, had also been one of shrinkage in shipments, the figures are :—

		1911.	1912.
Cattle,	...	695,529	555,321
Sheep,	...	657,170	618,976
Swine,	...	342,340	265,241
 Total,	...	1,695,039	1,439,538

In relation to the exports of cattle an inspection of the returns seems to indicate that the falling off in 1912 was altogether in

classes other than fat, and that the fat cattle shipments not only kept up well, but were some 67,000 head in excess of those for 1911. There can be little doubt, however, that, during parts of the later year, farming necessities in the disposal of stock, coupled with the effect of the restrictions, led to the exportation for slaughter, *i.e.*, nominally as fat animals, of large numbers of cattle that in ordinary circumstances would be classed as stores.

The diminution of exports in 1912 did not affect the Irish Ports equally. Dublin, as the nearest to the locality of disease, suffered the most conspicuously. The fall in its shipments was over 300,000 head. On the other hand, there were several Ports that benefited substantially through the diversion to them of traffic which, but for the restrictions, would normally have flowed through other channels. Thus the Waterford shipments last year were almost 70,000 head higher than in 1911. There were notable increases also in the shipments from Newry and Westport, and, to a less degree, from Sligo.

Of the British receiving Ports the most adversely affected was Holyhead, where the animals landed in 1912 were fewer by over 282,000 than in 1911. On the other hand, there was an increase of about 223,000 head in the landings at Mersey Ports, due, no doubt, to the early provision of a special landing place at Birkenhead.

Exports of horses, being unaffected by the restrictions, were well maintained in 1912. The number shipped was 34,849, an increase of about ten per cent. on the 1911 shipments. Nearly one-fourth of the exported horses, though shipped in the first instance to British Ports, appear to have been *en route* to destinations in Foreign Countries or the Colonies.

IV.—IMPORTS OF ANIMALS.

As Ireland is so largely a stock-raising country its importation trade in ruminant animals and swine is never very considerable. In 1912 traffic of this kind was necessarily much interfered with by the restrictions in respect of Foot and Mouth Disease. For some months following the announcement of the outbreak in Cumberland towards the end of June there was an entire cessation of such importations. In October, however, the position was so far improved as to allow of sheep being imported from Scotland on special conditions, but it was not until nearly the end of the year that Permits began again to be issued for importations from England and Wales.

Cattle imports—confined, as a rule, to high-class animals for breeding or exhibition—were, on the whole, less affected than those of other animals, as such importations take place largely in the early parts of the year. The total of the cattle imports was 441 head, which represents about two-thirds of a normal year's importations. Sheep imports were 11,067 head, as compared with 16,834 in 1911. The imports of swine numbered 8 head only.

Importations of horses, though unaffected by the restrictions, fell off also during the year. As compared with 1911 the reduction was slightly over 1,400 head. Lower imports of horses for sale and of carriage and harness horses are accountable mostly for this diminution.

The complete tables as to exports and imports of live stock will be found at pages 35 to 53 inclusive.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND
(VETERINARY BRANCH),
July, 1913.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR, VETERINARY
BRANCH.

The year 1912 was specially notable for the appearance of Foot and Mouth Disease in Ireland after an absence of 28 years. The disease was discovered on the 30th June on a farm near Swords, in the County of Dublin, by one of the Department's Veterinary Inspectors, when examining a herd of cattle, from among which, it would seem, certain animals had been shipped from Dublin a few days previously. These cattle, although not observed to be themselves actually affected with Foot and Mouth Disease, were regarded as the source of infection from which other animals conveyed in the same vessel to Holyhead contracted Foot and Mouth Disease, and were subsequently found to suffer from it in England.

Immediately on discovery of the disease at Swords stringent and active measures were adopted by the Department to prevent its extension, and all affected cattle, as well as other susceptible animals with which they were in contact, were slaughtered without delay. The outbreak, however, was not confined to the place where it was first discovered. It extended ultimately to seven counties in Ireland, but its activity was confined to comparatively small areas in each of these counties.

During the entire outbreak 68 places became infected, the last of these being on the 7th November in the County of Westmeath. A total of 382 animals were found to be actually affected with the disease, and, including these affected animals, 1,928 cattle, 1,533 sheep, 100 swine, and 31 goats, were slaughtered by direction of the Department, with a view to preventing the further extension of the malady.

It is unnecessary here to give details of the procedure adopted in the suppression of the disease. Full particulars of same will be found in a special and separate report dealing with the outbreak generally, but it may be noted that owing to the measures taken by the Department, the malady was eradicated within 19 weeks after its discovery, whereas the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease which appeared in Ireland in 1883 (introduced by a hull imported from the North of England) lasted from January, 1883, until April, 1884, whilst 3,541 places became infected, and the disease spread to 20 of the Irish counties.

The effect of the restrictions imposed on the movement of live stock, owing to the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in 1912, was very severely felt by persons engaged in the cattle trade. The prohibition of the exportation of animals from Ireland, or from parts of Ireland, to Great Britain, and the quarantine conditions imposed on Irish live stock at the British landing-places, were calculated to produce disastrous results to a large body of individuals whose livelihood depended upon the exportation of animals.

In the early part of 1912, the live stock trade in Ireland was a promising one. Duhlin Cattle Market is largely attended by purchasers of live stock for Great Britain, and on the 20th June good beef sold freely in Dublin Market at 42/- per cwt., live weight. At Birkenhead, where Irish cattle were subsequently marketed from July to October, a much lower price was obtained, whilst, at the same time, at Perth and other places in Great Britain, beef realised as high as 50/- per cwt., live weight. Cattle traders, who were enabled to dispose of their live stock even under these adverse circumstances, were, however, fortunate when compared with the large body of graziers whose lands were situated within the scheduled districts, and who were unable to find any outlet for their fat cattle, which, for want of feeding, were rapidly losing condition.

The duties cast upon the Veterinary Staff of the Department, in dealing with the disease at the different centres where it appeared, and in inspecting live stock at the Irish ports, were of an onerous character. It is highly creditable to record that not a single case of Foot and Mouth Disease was allowed to be shipped from any of the Irish ports, nor was any of the kind brought forward for shipment, although other abnormal conditions of the mouths of cattle were discovered by the Inspectors. The cattle shipped from the first infected place discovered near Swords at the beginning of the outbreak were not stated to have exhibited symptoms of the disease.

The fairs and markets of live stock, as well as the transit of animals generally on the railways, received special attention from the Transit Inspectors of the Department throughout the year.

FAIRS AND MARKETS
AND MOVEMENT
OF ANIMALS
BY RAILWAY.

The following table shows the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and swine conveyed over the Irish railways during 1911 and 1912.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBERS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE CONVEYED OVER RAILWAYS IN IRELAND IN 1911 AND 1912.

YEAR.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1911	116,836	1,384,593	1,137,944	1,143,480	3,782,853
1912	122,877	1,290,696	1,192,711	1,291,198	3,886,882
Increase, 1912..	6,041	—	54,767	147,718	114,029
* Decrease, 1912..	—	94,497	—	—	—

The decrease in the number of cattle carried over the railways may be attributed to the restrictions on movement of animals during the Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak. This reduction would probably have been greater were it not for the railing of cattle for local killing, arising from the stimulus which the cross-

Channel dead meat trade received as a result of the difficulties of shipping live beasts. This stimulus more largely affected local killings of sheep and swine, and the increase in the numbers of these animals as conveyed by the railways may be accounted for in this way, but in addition, a large quantity of live stock remained in the country towards the fall of the year, which in ordinary circumstances would have been disposed of earlier, and notwithstanding the low prices obtainable in the latter months of 1912, owners of live stock were obliged to sell their animals, there being no longer sufficient feeding on the farms to support them.

With the exception of comparatively small transactions, the store cattle trade showed very little activity between the months of June and October. This was due mainly to the prohibition of the shipment of store stock to Great Britain, and the fact that owing to the districts in Ireland being scheduled on account of Foot and Mouth Disease, fat stock had not, in many instances, been moved off the farms to make way for store cattle.

HORSES, ASSES, AND MULES.

During the year Ireland remained free from Glanders. In a number of instances horses suspected of the GLANDERS, number of instances horses suspected of the disease were reported to the authorities, and each such case was investigated with, however, negative results.

PARASITIC MANGE.

Year,	No. of Outbreaks.	No. of Animals Attacked.
1909,	77	110
1910,	62	82
1911,	64	80
1912,	69	121

With the adoption of proper care and treatment on the part of owners of horses, there is no reason why this disease should not be eradicated. It is true that many horse-owners are careful in this respect, but there is always the danger of even their animals becoming affected with this malady, owing to the neglect of other persons who own or are in charge of horses.

CATTLE.

With the exception of the Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak (already referred to), and two cases of ANTHRAX. Anthrax, there has been no instance of any scheduled disease occurring among cattle in this country throughout the year 1912. As is so frequently the case with Anthrax, it was not possible to trace the origin of either of the outbreaks of the disease recorded during the year, but neither of them were calculated to cause alarm.

SHEEP.

As compared with 1911, there has been an increase in the number of outbreaks of Sheep Scab, and of sheep attacked with the disease. The

mountainous districts of Ireland appear to be largely accountable for the continuance of Sheep Scab in this country. Sheep belonging to various owners graze in common on many of the mountains, and the difficulties of collecting them for any purpose are considerable. These sheep, as a rule, are seldom examined during the season by their owners, and should Sheep Scab appear among any of them, the opportunities for it to extend amongst the different lots are very favourable.

The very trifling penalties so often inflicted by local magistrates when legal proceedings are instituted against owners of sheep for failure to report the existence of Scab amongst their flocks are calculated to encourage such persons to conceal the disease from the authorities rather than submit to any inconvenience which might arise from the restrictions consequent on reporting the disease.

Considerable progress is being made in different parts of the country by local authorities under the Diseases of Animals Acts towards providing permanent dipping tanks, where the sheep of different owners in these localities may be dipped under supervision. On the other hand, some local authorities are apathetic in the matter, and seemingly fail to realise their responsibilities under the Sheep Dipping Order. The Department are, however, considering the adoption of more stringent measures in connection with this matter.

There has been an increase in the number of swine found to be affected with Swine Fever during the

SWINE FEVER. period under review, as compared with the year 1911. The disease was more prevalent in the district about Dublin, and the majority of the swine concerned passed through the Dublin Swine Market. For a considerable time past the Department have been urging on the Corporation of Dublin the necessity for providing better facilities for the cleansing and disinfection of this market, and it is satisfactory to note that the place is now being entirely reconstructed in such a way as to secure greatly improved sanitary conditions.

A considerable amount of material has been forwarded by local Veterinary Practitioners and others for DIAGNOSIS examination in the Diagnosis Laboratory attached to this Branch of the Department. LABORATORY. Quantities of anti-abortion vaccine have been prepared, and, under the supervision of the Department's Veterinary Inspectors, herds infected with Contagious Abortion

have been inoculated with this material, with highly satisfactory results. Other investigations into diseases of animals are being made, but the laboratory is entirely too small to deal with the number of problems affecting the health of live stock in this country, which from time to time are being brought under the notice of the Veterinary Branch, and the question of the provision of a new laboratory is under consideration.

The cleansing and disinfection of railway pens and vehicles used in connection with the carriage of live stock on the railways have been well carried out during the year. The railway companies have, in this respect, evinced a desire to do everything practicable to prevent the spread of disease generally, and have in this manner assisted the Department in eradicating the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease. The cattle inspection yards and cattle carrying vessels have also been well cleansed and disinfected.

The Veterinary Staff at the ports has been especially busy during the year, and has been augmented owing to increased duties under the Exportation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1912, which came into operation on the 7th October. The "mouthing" of live stock, as an extra precaution during inspection before shipment, has also added considerably to the work of the Veterinary Inspectors.

In 1912 the Inspectors issued 44,920 Certificates of Health in respect to 555,921 cattle, 618,976 sheep, 265,241 swine, and 608 goats, exported to Great Britain and the Isle of Man. All of these animals, at time of inspection, were regarded as free from disease, and were considered to be capable of undergoing the voyages without unnecessary suffering.

Sheep Scab was found to exist in the case of nine lots of sheep presented for shipment.

The following table indicates the extent to which shippers of live stock have availed of the privilege of having their animals inspected by aid of electric light up to a prescribed hour after daylight.

ANIMALS INSPECTED BY AID OF ELECTRIC LIGHT AT THE PORTS.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Total.
1911	171,450	52,507	78,872	113	302,942
1912	75,610	29,032	27,715	45	132,402
Increase, 1912..					
Decrease, 1912..	96,840	23,475	51,157	68	170,540

The comparative table appended shows the number of animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain ANIMALS EXPORTED during the years 1911 and 1912, together TO GREAT BRITAIN with the number killed or injured within AND KILLED OR like periods during the transit by sea. INJURED AT SEA.

RETURN, SHOWING THE NUMBERS OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE EXPORTED FROM IRELAND TO GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE NUMBER OF THESE ANIMALS KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED IN COURSE OF TRANSIT BY SEA DURING THE YEARS 1911-12.

YEAR.	CATTLE.		SHEEP.		SWINE.		TOTAL.	
	Exported.	Killed or Injured						
1911	694,828	400	654,197	126	342,340	315	1,691,365	931
1912	555,060	661	618,659	414	265,241	385	1,438,090	1,460
Increase, 1912	-	171	-	288	-	70	-	529
Decrease, 1912	139,729	-	35,538	-	77,099	-	252,366	-

D. S. PRENTICE.

APPENDICES.

1.—LIST OF ORDERS.

LIST OF ORDERS in force on the 31st DECEMBER, 1912.

Date.	Title or Subject of Order.
1895.	
19th April,	... The Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1895.
1899.	
24th February,	... The Diseases of Animals (Ireland) Orders Amendment Order of 1899.
2nd March,	... The Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1899.
1900.	
16th October,	... The Cattle Plague (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Sheep-Pox (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Swine-Fever (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Parasitic Mange (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... Exportation of Horses (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Dublin Public Sales and Lairs Order of 1900.
1901.	
3rd April,	... The Water Supply on Railways (Ireland) Order of 1901.
30th November,	... The Foreign Animals (Ireland) Order of 1901.
30th December,	... The Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1901.
1902.	
20th May,	... Importation of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1902.
1903.	
22nd December,	... The Dublin Swine Fever Order of 1903.
1904	
1st March,	... Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904.
2nd May,	... Epizootic Lymphangitis (Ireland) Order of 1904.
29th November,	... Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904, No. II.
30th "	... The Dublin Swine Fever Order of 1903 Amendment Order.
1905	
28th March,	... The Sheep-Seah (Ireland) Order of 1905.
1906.	
16th November,	... Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1906.

LIST OF ORDERS in force on the 31st DECEMBER, 1912—continued.

Date.	Title or Subject of Order.
1907.	
28th January,	... Importation of Horses, Asses, and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1907.
4th February,	... County Down (Control of Dogs) Order of 1907.
4th " "	... Tyrone " " "
4th " "	... Dublin " " "
8th " "	... Fermanagh " " "
8th " "	... Wexford " " "
19th March,	... Londonderry " " "
27th " "	... County Borough of Dublin (Control of Dogs) Order of 1907.
19th April,	... County Armagh (Control of Dogs) Order, 1907.
6th May,	... Antrim " " "
27th September,	... " Kerry " " "
6th December,	... " Limerick " " "
17th " "	... Importation of Horses, Asses, and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1907, No. II.
1909.	
26th May,	... Importation of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1902 Amendment Order.
21st December,	... Conveyance of Horses (Ireland) Order of 1909.
1910.	
27th January,	... The Bovine Tuberculosis (Ireland) Order of 1910.
29th May,	... The Animals (Notification of Diseases) (Ireland) Order of 1910.
12th September,	... The Porta! Inspection (Ireland) Order of 1910.
1911.	
20th February,	... The Curragh Sheep Order of 1911.
27th June,	... County Kildare (Control of Dogs) Order of 1911.
25th August,	... County Cavan (Control of Dogs) Order of 1911.
22nd December,	... County Westmeath (Control of Dogs) Order of 1911.
1912.	
22nd March,	... Sheep-Dipping (Ireland) Order of 1912.
29th " "	... Foreign Hay and Straw (Ireland) Order of 1912.
28th April,	... County Louth (Control of Dogs) Order of 1912.
27th June,	... Hay and Straw (Movement from Great Britain to Ireland) Order of 1912.
30th August,	... Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Movement of Persons) Order of 1912.
4th October,	... Exportation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1912.
6th December,	... The Importation (Sheep from Scotland) Order of 1912.
31st " "	... Foreign Hay and Straw (Ireland) (Amendment) Order of 1912.
31st " "	... The Importation (Sheep from Scotland) Order of 1912 (No. 2.)

NOTE.—The above list does not include a number of local Orders in relation to Foot-and-Mouth Disease that had been continued in operation for some time after 31st December, 1912, though the outbreaks in connection with which they were made had previously ceased.

2.—CIRCULARS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, &c. (VETERINARY BRANCH),
DUBLIN, 4th April, 1912.

No. 1234/12.

SIR,

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland desire to transmit herewith, for the information of your Local Authority, copies of an Order made by the Department, on 22nd ultimo, under the Diseases of Animals Acts, entitled the Sheep Dipping (Ireland) Order of 1912, together with a copy of a Memorandum indicating in what respects this Order differs from the Orders of 1911, which it replaces.

A Notice drawing attention to the provisions of the Order is also enclosed, and the Department will, as before, forward, in due course, a supply of such Notice for posting throughout the District of your Local Authority. Copies will at the same time be sent to the Police, to be displayed at the various Barracks.

A revised list of approved dips suitable for use under the Order is now in preparation, and copies thereof, when available, will be sent to your Local Authority.

The Department will further arrange, as in recent years, for the distribution to sheep owners of envelopes (specimens enclosed), containing Forms required for use under the Order; but, with a view of meeting the possibility of this supply proving insufficient, the Local Authority should provide, on their part, for the printing and distribution to the Police Stations in their District of a moderate additional stock of the B (i.), B (ii.), C (i.), and C (ii.) Forms. The Police will continue to give assistance on the same lines as previously, in relation to the carrying out of the Order.

In conclusion, it is suggested that one of the accompanying further copies of the Circular, No. 4507/07, of 12th September, 1907, on the subject of precautions against the pollution by dip of streams, etc., containing fish, should be sent to each Inspector of the Local Authority who may have to do with the working of the Order.—I am, etc.,

T. P. GILL, Secretary.

The Clerk of each Local Authority.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, &c. (VETERINARY BRANCH), DUBLIN.

Memorandum.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland desire to draw attention to the attached Order, entitled the Sheep Dipping (Ireland) Order of 1912, which revokes and re-enacts, with certain modifications, the previously existing Orders relating to sheep dipping in Ireland.

The changes which this Order effects, as compared with the Orders which it replaces, are as follows:—

(i.) Article 2.—The limits of the Dipping Periods are altered, except as regards the date of termination of the Autumn Period. The Summer Period is now fixed as extending from 1st June to 31st July, inclusive, and the Autumn Period from 1st August to 15th November, inclusive.

(ii.) Article 6.—The times in the two Periods during which sheep exposed for sale must be accompanied by a Declaration as to dipping will now be:—

In the Summer Period, from 1st July to 31st July, inclusive.

In the Autumn Period, from 1st September to 15th November, inclusive.

This Article contains also a new provision (Sub-Article (2) (b.) in conjunction with the new Form B. (iii.) in the First Schedule), prescribing certain special conditions under which Summer-dipped sheep can be exposed for sale subsequently to 31st August in the Autumn Period, before being Autumn-dipped.

(iii.) Article 9.—Declarations by occupiers of farms or holdings on which sheep are kept can now be made and sent to the Police either as soon in each Period as the sheep have been dipped or at any later time up to the expiration of one calendar month from the close of such Period. The owner or occupier is, moreover, excused altogether from furnishing a Declaration under the Article if the sheep have been dipped in the presence of an Inspector or other Officer of the Local Authority.

(iv.) Article 10.—Inspectors certifying as to the dipping of sheep will now be required, where the owner or person in charge declares to the Inspector that the sheep dipped comprise all the sheep in the possession of such owner at the time of such dipping, to give a further certificate to that effect; and the Form D. in the First Schedule has been modified accordingly.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

HAY AND STRAW USED FOR PACKING.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction desire to call attention to the possible risk of Foot-and-Mouth Disease being spread by means of hay and straw used for the packing of foreign imported goods.

This question was considered by the Departmental Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to inquire into Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Great Britain. In their recently issued Report the Committee point out that numerous imported articles are packed in hay or straw, and that a large proportion of this packing ultimately reaches the farm as manure. The Committee consider that this packing constitutes a source of danger, but in view of the serious dislocation of general trade which the prohibition of its use would entail, they are not prepared, unless

there is further evidence, to advise such a course. The Committee, however, recommend that persons using such hay and straw should be warned of the element of danger which it contains, and of the risk of allowing it to come in contact with any animals; they also advise that where possible it should be burned.

The Department hope that, with a view to minimising the risk referred to, manufacturers and traders, and all who receive hay and straw used for the packing of foreign imported goods, will take the necessary steps to prevent this packing material being sent to farms or other places where it can come into contact with live stock, and will make arrangements for the burning of such material.

T. P. GILL, *Secretary.*

Department of Agriculture, &c..

Dublin, October, 1912.

3.—STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—EXPENDITURE in connection with FOOT-AND-MOUTH, SWINE FEVER, and RABIES during the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1912.

—	Compensa-	Salaries,	Travelling,	Miscellane-	Gross Expendi-	Deduct	Net Expendi-
	tion.			ous and Incidental Expenses.	ture.	Amount realised by Sale of Carcasses.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Foot-and-Mouth	£ 28,008 12 0	£ 3,575 8 0	£ 5,100 9 5	£ 4,869 17 5	£ 41,563 7 10	£ 7,316 16 10	£ 34,246 11 0
Swine Fever	4,671 12 3	6,690 2 0	3,125 2 9	920 9 3	14,619 6 3	1,190 16 5	13,219 9 10
Rabies ..	—	—	—	0 0 8	0 0 8	—	0 0 8
Total ..	£ 32,680 5 3	10,274 10 0	7,237 12 2	5,790 16 4	£ 55,983 3 9	£ 8,516 13 3	£ 47,466 10 6

TABLE 2.—EXPENDITURE of Local Authorities (County Councils) under the Diseases of Animals Acts and the Orders passed thereunder, and Amounts recouped to Local Authorities from the General Cattle Diseases Fund during the year 1912.

DISTRICTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.			Amounts repaid to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Diseases Fund during the year ended 31st December, 1912 (a).
	Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure including Compensation. (See foot notes.)	
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.				
County Borough of Dublin	518 3 0	27 12 5	545 15 5	244 13 10
County Carlow	152 4 0	5 10 0	157 14 0	76 2 0
“ Dublin	846 7 0	56 6 0	902 13 9	439 8 7
“ Kildare	318 11 4	72 10 6	391 1 10	174 3 11
“ Kilkenny	368 12 6	—	318 12 6	202 7 3
King’s County	188 12 0	5 9 0	194 1 9	94 6 0
County Longford	229 1 0	48 8 10	277 9 10	96 15 0
“ Louth	156 11 8	80 8 4	237 0 0	177 15 10
“ Meath	267 0 0	3 9 0	270 9 0	71 7 0
Queen’s County	84 1 6	7 10 0	91 11 6	84 1 6
County Westmeath	227 3 0	192 18 8	420 1 8	147 7 1
“ Wexford	407 18 8	12 13 6	420 12 2	403 8 8
“ Wicklow	294 16 8	9 18 8	304 15 4	154 6 8
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.				
County Borough of Cork	200 6 0	26 17 4	227 3 4	216 16 8
“ Limerick	52 0 0	—	52 0 0	41 3 4
“ Waterford	30 16 10	—	30 16 10	15 8 5
“ Clare	305 7 7	—	305 7 7	169 5 6
“ Cork	1,303 4 0	94 12 0	1,397 16 0	700 17 6
“ Kerry	679 19 0	76 13 9	755 12 9	328 17 4
“ Limerick	691 7 6	2 2 0	693 9 6	648 5 4
“ Tipperary (N. Riding)	110 0 0	—	110 0 0	—
“ Tipperary (S. Riding)	400 12 1	63 5 2	463 17 3	229 3 6
“ Waterford	487 1 10	353 19 4	541 1 2	342 8 8
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.				
County Borough of Belfast	301 18 10	13 4 3	315 3 1	164 8 11
“ Londonderry	50 0 0	1 1 8	51 1 8	25 0 0
“ Antrim	177 5 0	89 6 7	265 11 7	65 2 10
“ Armagh	140 10 0	17 12 9	158 2 9	82 4 0
“ Cavan	367 10 11	41 11 4	409 2 3	248 13 2
“ Donegal	719 10 0	161 8 2	880 18 2	396 16 0
“ Down	437 16 0	54 4 0	492 0 0	237 8 8
“ Fermanagh	118 8 0	2 13 3	121 1 3	90 13 1
“ Londonderry	397 14 4	94 12 1	402 0 5	208 14 11
“ Monaghan	384 0 0	3 0 0	387 0 0	228 4 0
“ Tyrone	405 10 1	177 2 10	582 12 11	227 1 2
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.				
County Galway	1,158 10 9	23 13 6	1,182 4 3	491 5 0
“ Leitrim	176 3 10	21 12 0	197 15 10	98 11 11
“ Mayo	444 0 0	3 15 6	447 15 0	113 1 5
“ Roscommon	325 0 0	17 0 0	342 0 0	86 5 0
“ Sligo	196 9 1	55 14 9	252 3 10	121 7 8
Total	14,159 4 0	1,917 17 11	16,008 1 11	7,973 8 9

(a) The amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to the Local Authorities in 1912 in respect of expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c., in Ireland in each year from 1902 to 1912, inclusive.

Years.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.
1902 ..	4,782,221	4,815,865	1,327,610	308,654	609,162	242,802
1903 ..	4,684,112	3,944,604	1,363,516	298,129	625,541	243,241
1904 ..	4,670,718	3,827,919	1,315,126	290,322	634,861	244,145
1905 ..	4,645,315	3,769,352	1,164,316	284,069	638,778	244,606
1906 ..	4,638,924	3,714,832	1,244,193	287,343	635,380	247,618
1907 ..	4,676,493	3,816,039	1,317,008	247,347	625,936	233,560
1908 ..	4,782,403	4,126,104	1,217,840	298,286	634,880	241,133
1909 ..	4,689,564	4,133,358	1,149,179	252,041	628,064	243,666
1910 ..	4,638,888	3,978,516	1,200,005	242,614	644,704	240,677
1911 ..	4,711,720	3,907,636	1,415,119	258,474	648,071	246,353
1912 ..	4,848,988	3,828,820	1,323,007	232,792	648,413	243,437

TABLE 4.—NUMBER of Dogs Licensed in Ireland in each year from 1902 to 1912, inclusive.

(From information supplied by the Registrar of Petty Sessions Clerks.)

YEARS.	Dogs.	YEARS.	Dogs.
1902. ..	432,000	1908 ..	480,720
1903. ..	448,750	1909 ..	494,200
1904. ..	453,840	1910 ..	503,470
1905. ..	466,190	1911 ..	521,860
1906. ..	478,100	1912 ..	522,920
1907. ..	485,090		

TABLE 5.—NUMBER of Confirmed Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in Ireland with the Number of Swine which died Diseased, Number of Swine slaughtered Diseased, and Number of Swine slaughtered as Exposed to Infection, in each Year from 1902 to 1912, inclusive.

YEAR.	Number of Outbreaks.	Diseased Swine which died.	Swine slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine, or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Swine Fever.
1902 ..	295	269	724	2,438	203
1903 ..	310	255	824	3,967	292
1904 ..	301	301	630	3,429	401
1905 ..	137	54	204	1,169	238
1906 ..	96	120	317	703	401
1907 ..	163	213	745	2,043	594
1908 ..	138	195	615	3,904	548
1909 ..	87	100	273	1,207	587
1910 ..	106	112	402	1,849	675
1911 ..	178	187	538	2,032	1,027
1912 ..	215	299	1,123	603	824

TABLE 6.—NUMBER of Confirmed Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in the Administrative Counties of Ireland during the year 1913, with the Number of Swine reported to have died or to have been slaughtered.

PROVINCES.	Number of Outbreaks.	Diseased Swine which died.	Swine slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Swine Fever.
ULSTER	10	19	25	12	32
MUNSTER	29	47	98	92	123
LEINSTER	170	223	967	494	630
CONNAUGHT	6	10	13	5	19
Total for Ireland	215	299	1,123	603	824
Districts of Local Authorities.					
ULSTER:					
County Borough of Belfast	7	6	9	8	41
“ Cavan	3	13	16	4	2
“ Fermanagh	—	—	—	—	3
“ Londonderry	—	—	—	—	12
“ Monaghan	—	—	—	—	6
MUNSTER:					
County Borough of Limerick	5	7	34	8	3
“ Clare	—	—	—	—	2
“ Cork	2	8	23	35	34
“ Kerry	9	24	21	15	48
“ Limerick	7	7	20	34	29
“ Tipperary, S.R.	1	1	—	—	2
LEINSTER:					
County Borough of Dublin	99	123	720	360	413
“ Carlow	4	14	14	8	19
“ Dublin	39	26	103	43	94
“ Kildare	5	4	10	10	6
King's County	—	—	—	—	1
County Louth	3	2	15	—	—
“ Meath	3	4	12	10	8
Queen's County	—	—	—	—	2
County Westmeath	1	2	3	—	1
“ Wexford	27	20	97	26	74
“ Wicklow	7	8	9	37	93
CONNAUGHT:					
County Galway	1	—	1	—	18
“ Roscommon	5	10	12	5	1
Total	215	299	1,123	603	824

ANTHRAX.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which ANTHRAX was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked and particulars relating thereto, from 1902 to 1912, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Out-breaks.	DISEASED ANIMALS.				Animals slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.
			Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
1902	—	—	—	—	—
1903	4	11	—	11	—
1904	4	7	1	6	—
1905	4	—	—	—	—
1906	4	8	—	8	—
1907	3	5	—	5	—
1908	5	11	—	11	—
1909	9	—	—	9	—
1910	6	12	—	12	—
1911	10	17	2	15	—
1912	2	—	—	2	30

TABLE 8.—NUMBER of Outbreaks of ANTHRAX in the Administrative Counties of Ireland, reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1912, with the Number of Animals reported to have died or to have been slaughtered.

PROVINCES.	Out-breaks.	Diseased Cattle which died.	Animals slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Animals slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Animals or otherwise exposed to infection.	Animals slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Anthrax.
ULSTER	..	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER	..	—	—	—	—
LEINSTER	..	2	2	—	—
CONNAUGHT	..	—	—	—	—
Total for Ireland	..	2	2	—	—
Districts of Local Authorities.					
LEINSTER:					
County Borough of Dublin	..	1	1	—	—
“ Kildare	..	1	1	—	—
Total	..	2	2	—	—

EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS.

TABLE 9.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Animals attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 20th May, 1904 (when Epizootic Lymphangitis was declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts), to the year 1912, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Diseased Animals.			Animals destroyed as suspected, or as having been exposed to infection.
		Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	
1904 (from 20th May)	1	1	1	—	—
1905	3	25	25	—	10
1906	1	1	1	—	4
1907 to 1912 ..	—	—	—	—	—

GLANDERS.

TABLE 10.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which GLANDERS was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1902 to 1912, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	DISEASED ANIMALS.						Animals slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Horses slaughtered as suspected.
		Outbreaks.	Remaining diseased from the previous year.	Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.		
1902 ..	10	10	—	43	38	—	—	—	1
1903 ..	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
1904 ..	11	11	—	34	31	—	—	—	—
1905 ..	11	30	—	106	101*	—	—	—	—
1906 ..	—	—	—	116	15	—	—	—	—
1907 ..	—	—	—	12	11	—	—	—	—
1908 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1909 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1910 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1912 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* 99 Horses and 2 Mules.

† 28 Horses and 1 Ass.

PARASITIC MANGE.

TABLE 11.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which PARASITIC MANGE was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked, from 1902 to 1912, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Outbreaks.	Animals attacked in each year.
1902	27	161	221
1903	30	185	295
1904	28	162	252
1905	33	169	322
1906	23	85	130
1907	23	77	94
1908	17	42	59
1909	19	77	110
1910	19	62	82
1911	18	64	80
1912	21	69	121

TABLE 12.—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of PARASITIC MANGE in the Administrative Counties of Ireland, which were reported to have occurred during the year 1912, with the Number of Animals reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

PROVINCES.	Number of Outbreaks.	Number of Animals attacked.
ULSTER	12	13
MUNSTER	8	13
LEINSTER	41	82
CONNAUGHT	8	13
Total for Ireland	60	121
Districts of Local Authorities.		
ULSTER:		
County Borough of Belfast	3	3
Borough of Londonderry	1	1
County Antrim	2	3
" Cavan	1	1
" Donegal	1	1
" Down	2	2
" Londonderry	1	1
" Tyrone	1	1
MUNSTER:		
County Borough of Cork	2	3
" Clare	1	1
" Cork	2	6
" Kerry	1	1
" Tipperary N.R.	1	1
" Tipperary S.R.	1	1
LEINSTER:		
County Borough of Dublin	33	50
" Dublin	7	20
" Wicklow	1	3
CONNAUGHT:		
County Galway	1	2
" Leitrim	1	4
" Mayo	4	5
" Sligo	2	2
Total	60	121

RABIES.

TABLE 13.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which RABIES was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Animals attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1902 to 1912, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	DISEASED ANIMALS.			Animals destroyed as suspected, or as having been exposed to infection.
		Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	
1902.	..	—	—	—	—
1903.	..	2	2	2	—
1904-1909	..	—	—	—	—
1910.	..	—	—	—	1
1911.	..	—	—	—	—
1912.	..	—	—	—	—

SHEEP SCAB.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which SHEEP SCAB was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Sheep attacked, from 1902 to 1912, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Outbreaks.	Sheep attacked in each year.
1902.	..	35	613
1903.	..	32	635
1904.	..	35	486
1905.	..	31	339
1906.	..	29	256
1907.	..	33	333
1908.	..	34	384
1909.	..	34	445
1910.	..	35	463
1911.	..	33	345
1912.	..	34	386

TABLE 15.—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of SHEEP SCAB in the Administrative Counties of Ireland which were reported to have occurred during the year 1912, with the Number of Sheep reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

PROVINCES.	Number of Out-breaks.	Number of Sheep at- tacked.	Districts of Local Authorities.	Number of Out-breaks.	Number of Sheep at- tacked.
ULSTER	108	739			
MUNSTER	75	1,264			
LEINSTER	165	2,843			
CONNAUGHT	38	722			
Total for Ireland ..	386	5,568			
Districts of Local Authorities.					
ULSTER :					
County Borough of Belfast ..	4	10	County Borough of Dublin ..	1	51
" Antrim ..	9	72	" Carlow ..	16	132
" Armagh ..	1	10	" Dublin ..	23	618
" Cavan ..	2	83	" Kildare ..	16	273
" Donegal ..	13	63	" Kilkenny ..	7	373
" Down ..	62	401	" King's County ..	6	60
" Fermanagh ..	1	1	County Longford ..	2	54
" Londonderry ..	13	90	" Louth ..	8	45
" Monaghan ..	1	2	" Meath ..	36	400
" Tyrone ..	2	7	Queen's County ..	6	66
MUNSTER :			County Westmeath ..	14	463
County Borough of Cork ..	1	1	" Wexford ..	17	152
" Cork ..	29	643	" Wicklow ..	13	155
" Kerry ..	8	64			
" Limerick ..	10	66			
" Tipperary, S.R. ..	12	147			
" Waterford ..	15	343	Total	386	5,568

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

TABLE 16.—Counties in Ireland in which FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE existed in 1912; Number of Outbreaks confirmed, with the Number of Animals attacked, and the Number slaughtered by order of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, as diseased or as having been exposed to infection.

PROVINCES.	Out-breaks Confirmed.	No. of Animals attacked.			No. of Animals Slaughtered as Diseased or as having been Exposed to Infection.				
		Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Goats	
ULSTER, ..	5	13	—	—	66	—	31	6	
MUNSTER, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
LEINSTER, ..	63	353	1	15	1,859	1,533	69	25	
CONNAUGHT, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total, ..	68	366	1	15	1,925	1,533	100	31	
Districts of Local Authorities.									
ULSTER :									
Fermanagh, ..	5	13	—	—	66	—	31	6	
LEINSTER :									
Dublin, ..	17	208	1	—	1,006	881	26	15	
Kildare, ..	3	24	—	14	162	133	22	—	
Louth, ..	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	
Meath, ..	3	6	—	—	249	200	—	1	
Westmeath, ..	37	112	—	1	427	315	19	9	
Wicklow, ..	2	2	—	—	13	4	2	—	
	68	366	1	15	1,925	1,533	100	31	

NOTE.—Three animals, in addition to those specified in the above Table, were slaughtered under the general powers in relation to the disease and were found healthy, viz. :—

1 in the County Borough of Dublin.

1 in County Roscommon.

1 in County Waterford.

ANIMALS EXPORTED FROM IRELAND.

TABLE 17.—NUMBER OF ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the years from 1902 to 1912, inclusive.

YEAR.	CATTLE.						
	Fat.	STORES.			Other Cattle.	Calves.	
		Ordinary.	Milch Cows.	Springers.			
1902 ..	306,802	506,556			10,634	83,161	930,241
1903 ..	246,887	556,096			6,724	87,528	697,645
1904 ..	232,180	470,861			6,886	65,920	732,963
1905 ..	224,943	455,667			6,295	62,316	740,131
1906 ..	240,566	473,425			5,897	58,486	735,374
1907 ..	202,104	492,790			6,221	50,358	841,973
1908 ..	258,605	458,994	41,711	27,861	9,730	64,800	861,070
1909 ..	265,935	437,755	41,373	26,184	13,577	52,785	837,420
1910 ..	250,415	468,478	45,694	29,819	12,324	52,800	867,030
1911 ..	269,527	325,583	42,765	21,703	8,789	26,471	594,828
1912 ..	336,713	167,942	16,703	6,181	8,097	15,767	565,099

Separate figures for Milch Cows and Springers for the years 1902 to 1907, inclusive, are not available.

YEAR.	SHEEP.				SWINE.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Lamba.	Total	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.
1902 ..	590,319	450,483	1,055,802	2,095,104	34,864	637,972	
1903 ..	444,762	380,917	825,079	1,650,738	28,319	569,920	
1904 ..	372,159	357,107	739,266	1,468,532	26,158	566,060	
1905 ..	350,953	349,673	700,626	1,399,252	362,791	1,082	363,533
1906 ..	293,174	364,239	637,413	1,294,826	409,510	10,929	429,430
1907 ..	317,089	343,376	600,415	1,260,880	448,578	33,329	481,907
1908 ..	367,076	354,608	721,084	1,441,768	371,537	15,988	387,476
1909 ..	407,416	23,423	440,010	876,838	316,891	10,257	327,128
1910 ..	329,147	18,637	381,537	729,341	361,876	22,470	324,065
1911 ..	296,611	9,513	348,073	654,197	323,074	18,760	342,340
1912 ..	324,815	3,213	290,631	618,659	259,165	12,076	263,241

Separate figures for Store Sheep for the years 1902 to 1908, inclusive, are not available.

YEAR.	GOSLS.	HORSES.				Males or Jennets.	Asses.	TOTAL ANIMALS.			
		Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.						
1902 ..	1,448	222	11,143	13,896	25,260	122	1,785	2,681,630			
1903 ..	1,519	265	12,867	14,687	27,719	14	968	2,323,464			
1904 ..	2,603	235	12,900	14,350	27,350	13	1,221	2,041,482			
1905 ..	2,301	262	14,192	16,339	30,732	10	1,723	1,343,327			
1906 ..	2,417	257	15,316	18,243	33,816	11	1,037	1,900,098			
1907 ..	2,087	199	15,164	17,890	33,253	23	1,596	2,021,204			
1908 ..	2,676	249	13,049	15,355	28,633	31	1,871	2,004,001			
1909 ..	2,319	234	13,728	15,273	29,235	9	1,655	2,069,639			
1910 ..	1,894	277	15,580	15,945	31,522	18	2,049	1,957,069			
1911 ..	1,889	258	15,283	16,067	31,578	22	2,153	1,727,007			
1912 ..	608	267	17,910	17,414	34,711	30	2,027	1,470,373			

TABLE 18.—NUMBER OF ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain Embarkation

IRISH PORTS.	CATTLE.						
	Fat.	Stores.	Milk Cows.	Spring-cows.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Ballina ..	980	145	—	—	500	—	1,625
Belfast ..	49,592	42,697	2,962	4,206	138	1,610	101,255
Coleman ..	91	456	2	1	15	2	567
Cork ..	26,345	16,037	1,013	1,534	3,133	3,716	51,608
Drogheda ..	15,037	946	451	7	—	5	16,466
Dublin ..	141,379	51,405	11,168	766	945	3,469	209,332
Dundalk ..	8,603	2,694	118	147	—	—	11,469
Dundrum (Down) ..	—	143	16	8	—	—	167
Greencore ..	3,992	1,987	548	688	—	1	7,216
Larne ..	604	13,073	28	7	9	89	13,810
Limerick ..	1,377	371	—	—	1,357	91	3,396
Londonderry ..	22,364	20,583	363	1,549	278	6,519	51,856
Milford ..	50	116	—	—	5	—	171
Mulroy ..	84	199	—	—	—	—	283
Newry ..	4,112	1,150	39	17	—	—	5,318
Portrush ..	30	344	2	—	5	—	381
Rosslare ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo ..	2,718	498	1	1	1,437	66	4,721
Warrenpoint ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford ..	54,289	14,360	43	215	345	195	69,447
Westport ..	2,033	52	2	13	490	1	2,591
Wexford ..	2,716	776	13	22	—	3	3,530
Total ..	336,713	167,942	16,799	9,181	8,697	15,767	555,099

TABLE 19.—NUMBER OF ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain Debarcation in

BRITISH PORTS.	CATTLE.						
	Fat.	Stores.	Milk Cows.	Spring-cows.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Ardrossan ..	2,391	4,330	1,549	1,671	41	244	10,226
Ayr ..	2,141	22,370	563	1,112	7	1,339	27,532
Barrow ..	326	5,430	73	128	—	—	5,657
Bristol ..	3,647	2,318	211	325	2	135	6,638
Cardiff ..	608	377	57	130	—	23	1,196
Dundee ..	—	2,204	—	—	—	—	2,204
Falmouth ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishguard ..	10,131	14,870	577	1,017	13	901	27,500
Fleetwood ..	5,589	2,787	507	536	5	—	9,424
Glasgow ..	64,207	31,035	1,057	1,440	7,577	10,064	115,380
Greenock ..	10	4,554	2	37	52	—	4,655
Heysham ..	1,971	18,039	1,741	865	79	109	22,804
Holyhead ..	30,931	20,943	1,363	762	40	33	53,172
Liverpool ..	185,873	23,020	8,758	1,138	811	1,412	221,012
London ..	6,647	—	—	—	—	1,491	8,048
Manchester ..	19,382	2,083	172	3	61	—	21,701
Newhaven ..	—	32	—	—	—	—	32
Plymouth ..	321	12	2	—	—	1	336
Portsmouth ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preston ..	366	78	110	1	—	—	556
Silloth ..	1,489	2,426	5	—	—	—	3,920
Southampton ..	79	29	8	1	—	16	133
Stranraer ..	604	11,762	28	7	9	89	12,499
Whitehaven ..	—	143	16	8	—	—	167
Total ..	336,713	167,942	16,799	9,181	8,697	15,767	555,099

during the Year ended 31st December, 1912, showing the Ports of in Ireland.

SHEEP.				SWINE.			Goats.	Ireland Ports.
Fat.	Store.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.		
1,248	—	11,280	12,528	4,949	—	4,949	—	Ballyna.
21,916	57	21,277	43,250	4,128	5,218	9,346	141	Belfast.
98	7	602	707	97	—	97	1	Coleraine.
30,380	120	37,808	68,317	17,025	—	17,025	6	Cork.
10,955	—	14,418	25,373	2,088	525	2,613	30	Drogheda.
131,009	—	81,149	213,058	138,084	198	138,282	14	Dublin.
19,157	49	5,194	24,400	13,084	2,542	15,576	382	Dundalk.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dundrum (Down)
1,372	—	2,263	3,635	2,142	600	2,802	19	Greencore.
—	230	—	230	103	2,768	2,876	5	Larne.
247	19	328	594	—	—	—	—	Limerick.
6,474	2,722	15,671	24,867	3,808	—	3,808	4	Londonderry.
317	—	—	317	897	—	897	—	Milford.
357	—	—	357	2,198	—	2,198	—	Mulroy.
17,942	—	7,157	25,099	6,511	—	6,511	—	Newry.
350	—	—	350	117	—	117	—	Portrush.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rossclare.
4,506	—	12,229	16,733	19,411	165	19,576	—	Sligo.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Warrenpoint.
47,853	—	59,630	107,483	30,716	—	30,716	6	Waterford.
16,176	—	12,746	28,922	4,239	—	4,239	—	Westport.
13,559	—	8,880	22,439	3,613	—	3,613	—	Wexford.
324,815	3,213	290,631	618,659	253,165	12,076	265,241	608	Total.

during the Year ended 31st December, 1912, showing the Ports of Great Britain.

SHEEP.				SWINE.			Goats.	British Ports.
Fat.	Store.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.		
22	—	261	283	343	3,393	3,736	90	Ardrossan.
97	234	170	501	336	3,591	3,927	—	Ayr.
23	—	2	25	1,276	—	1,276	—	Barrow.
12,000	40	5,015	17,055	8,487	—	8,487	27	Bristol.
3,932	—	—	3,932	54	—	54	—	Cardiff.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dundee.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Falmouth.
11,225	89	6,994	18,308	16,579	—	16,579	4	Fishguard.
321	53	1,056	1,430	250	11	261	14	Fleetwood.
11,430	26	13,109	24,305	21,775	1	21,776	7	Glasgow.
15	36	60	170	44	—	44	—	Greenock.
1,804	2,480	4,472	8,702	7,467	—	7,457	—	Heysham.
26,625	—	29,658	55,283	83,239	697	83,936	29	Holyhead.
245,881	190	224,302	470,373	111,519	2,199	113,718	419	Liverpool.
223	—	97	320	395	—	395	—	London.
10,001	—	5,503	16,104	905	—	905	4	Manchester.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Newhaven.
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	Plymouth.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Portsmouth.
233	—	932	1,166	253	—	283	—	Preston.
—	—	—	—	75	—	75	—	Silloth.
363	—	—	363	82	—	82	—	Southampton.
—	—	—	—	6	2,183	2,189	5	Straaner.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Whitehaven.
324,815	3,213	290,631	618,659	253,165	12,076	265,241	608	Total.

TABLE 18—continued.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the year ended 31st December, 1913, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

Inset Ports.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
Ballina	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,102
Belfast	19	3,027	5,153	8,190	7	61	162,259
Coleraine	—	17	15	32	—	1	1,465
Cork	12	750	1,079	1,841	7	504	130,458
Drogheda	—	29	41	70	—	—	44,532
Dublin	210	5,336	4,669	10,277	8	307	571,278
Dundalk	—	694	496	1,190	1	376	53,394
Dundrum (Down)	—	—	—	—	—	—	167
Greencore	—	4,549	2,080	7,235	—	243	21,150
Larne	18	365	611	984	4	4	17,923
Limerick	—	15	41	56	—	—	4,046
Londonderry	2	180	238	420	—	5	30,760
Milford	—	—	2	2	—	—	1,387
Mulroy	—	2	2	4	—	—	2,842
Newry	—	25	24	49	1	22	37,090
Portrush	1	10	5	15	—	1	863
Rosslare	—	22	42	64	—	—	64
Sligo	—	10	8	18	—	—	41,048
Warrenpoint	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford	25	1,913	2,301	4,239	2	441	212,334
Westport	—	2	1	3	—	2	35,757
Wexford	—	2	—	2	—	—	20,584
Total	287	17,010	17,414	34,711	30	2,027	1,476,375

TABLE 19—continued.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the year ended 31st December, 1913, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain.

BRITISH PORTS.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
Ardrossan	1	403	955	1,358	1	28	15,732
Ayr	23	226	376	625	3	25	32,613
Barrow	—	131	316	447	—	—	7,705
Bristol	1	115	190	306	—	236	32,749
Cardiff	—	1	—	1	—	—	5,202
Dundee	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,204
Falmouth	—	2	2	4	—	—	4
Fishguard	24	2,284	2,754	5,062	5	408	67,065
Fleetwood	—	1,333	1,709	3,092	—	11	14,232
Glasgow	7	906	1,474	2,417	4	18	164,167
Greenock	—	15	31	46	—	1	4,916
Heysham	2	615	1,107	1,844	1	11	40,879
Holyhead	198	8,128	5,685	13,911	3	325	206,659
Liverpool	12	1,688	1,658	3,356	9	816	809,705
London	—	8	9	17	1	1	8,782
Manchester	3	500	360	863	—	41	39,678
Newhaven	—	13	19	32	—	—	64
Plymouth	—	58	82	140	—	2	479
Portsmouth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preston	—	9	2	11	—	10	2,024
Silloth	1	66	75	142	—	1	4,138
Southampton	5	81	88	174	2	3	757
Stranraer	10	318	532	860	1	—	15,554
Whitehaven	—	—	—	—	—	—	107
Total	287	17,010	17,414	34,711	30	2,027	1,476,375

TABLE 20.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the year ended 31st December, 1912, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

ARDRossAN.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast ..	10,150	275	2,427	99	1,345	1	5	14,302
Dundalk ..	—	—	1,243	—	2	—	—	1,245
Newry ..	76	8	66	—	12	—	22	184
Total ..	10,226	283	3,796	99	1,359	1	27	15,731

AYR.

Belfast ..	26,221	271	3,240	—	491	—	31	30,224
Larne ..	1,311	250	687	—	134	3	4	2,369
Total ..	27,533	501	3,927	—	625	3	25	32,613

BARROW.

Belfast ..	5,957	25	1,276	—	447	—	—	7,705
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BRISTOL.

Belfast ..	1	—	—	26	—	—	—	27
Cork ..	1,733	8,466	3,259	1	92	—	45	13,596
Dublin ..	9	—	30	—	38	—	—	77
Waterford ..	3,671	7,025	3,516	—	176	—	191	15,179
Wexford ..	1,224	954	1,682	—	—	—	—	3,870
Total ..	6,638	17,055	8,487	27	306	—	236	32,749

CARDIFF.

Cork ..	1,196	3,952	54	—	1	—	—	5,202
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DOUGLAS.

Belfast ..	196	83	—	—	103	—	—	384
Dublin ..	24	234	—	—	35	—	—	293
Total ..	220	317	—	—	138	—	—	677

TABLE 20.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the year ended 31st December, 1912, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

DUNDEE.								
IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast ..	727	—	—	—	—	—	—	727
Dublin ..	1,477	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,477
Total ..	2,204	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,204
FALMOUTH.								
Dublin ..	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
FISHGUARD.								
Cork ..	10,697	13,913	4,723	—	1,114	5	253	30,705
Rosslare ..	—	—	—	—	64	—	—	64
Waterford ..	16,812	4,395	11,856	4	3,884	—	245	37,196
Total ..	27,509	18,308	16,579	4	5,062	5	498	67,905
FLEETWOOD.								
Belfast ..	8,674	1,341	189	14	3,092	—	11	13,321
Londonderry ..	750	89	72	—	—	—	—	911
Total ..	9,424	1,430	261	14	3,092	—	11	14,232
GLASGOW.								
Ballina ..	1,468	324	968	—	—	—	—	2,780
Belfast ..	28,230	5,378	1,180	—	671	4	4	35,467
Colesaine ..	567	707	97	1	32	—	1	1,405
Cork ..	3,583	448	119	2	203	—	3	9,418
Dublin ..	33,528	3,083	3,498	—	1,080	—	3	41,192
Limerick ..	3,396	594	—	—	56	—	—	4,046
Londonderry ..	28,465	9,370	2,987	4	267	—	4	41,097
Milford ..	171	317	897	—	2	—	—	1,387
Maltray ..	283	357	2,198	—	4	—	—	2,842
Portrush ..	48	330	73	—	13	—	—	484
Sligo ..	4,414	2,447	9,652	—	7	—	—	16,520
Waterford ..	5,183	337	28	—	20	—	1	5,539
Westport ..	1,074	853	59	—	2	—	2	1,990
Total ..	115,380	24,565	31,776	7	2,417	4	18	164,167
GREENOCK.								
Belfast ..	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
Colesaine ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin ..	—	30	—	—	24	—	—	54
Londonderry ..	4,271	140	—	—	19	—	—	4,430
Portrush ..	333	—	44	—	3	—	1	381
Total ..	4,655	170	44	—	46	—	1	4,916

TABLE 20.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the year ended 31st December, 1912, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

HEYSHAM.

Inland Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast ..	5,578	28	—	—	1,644	1	9	7,800
Dublin ..	10,275	3,864	7,354	—	109	—	1	21,603
Londonderry ..	6,851	4,870	103	—	91	—	1	11,816
Total ..	22,804	8,762	7,457	—	1,844	1	11	40,879

HOLYHEAD.

Dublin ..	45,965	51,648	81,134	10	6,076	3	82	185,809
Greenore ..	7,216	3,635	2,802	19	7,235	—	243	21,159
Total ..	53,172	55,283	83,936	29	13,911	3	325	206,659

LIVERPOOL.

Ballina ..	157	12,204	3,961	—	—	—	—	16,322
Belfast ..	15,566	35,932	1,033	2	496	1	10	53,040
Cork ..	22,342	40,855	8,303	3	109	—	262	71,964
Drogheda ..	16,486	25,373	2,613	30	70	—	—	44,502
Dublin ..	90,542	137,164	44,943	—	1,304	5	168	274,126
Dundalk ..	11,469	24,400	14,333	382	1,188	1	376	52,149
LondonDerry ..	11,319	10,398	646	—	43	—	—	22,406
Newry ..	5,242	25,091	6,445	—	37	1	—	36,816
Sligo ..	307	14,285	9,924	—	11	—	—	24,528
Warrenpoint ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford ..	48,779	96,123	15,316	2	97	—	1	154,321
Westport ..	1,517	28,069	4,180	—	1	—	—	33,707
Wexford ..	2,306	21,475	1,931	—	2	—	—	25,714
Total ..	221,012	470,373	113,718	419	3,358	8	817	809,705

LONDON.

Belfast ..	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	11
Cork ..	6,679	320	395	—	—	1	1	7,386
Dublin ..	1,369	—	—	—	6	—	—	1,375
Waterford ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	8,048	320	395	—	17	1	1	8,782

MANCHESTER.

Belfast ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin ..	21,701	16,104	965	4	863	—	41	38,678
Total ..	21,701	16,104	965	4	863	—	41	38,678

TABLE 20.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1912, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

NEWHAVEN.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Waterford ..	32	-	-	-	31	-	-	63
Total ..	32	-	-	-	32	-	-	64

PLYMOUTH.

Belfast ..	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Cork ..	336	-	-	-	128	-	-	464
Dublin ..	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7
Waterford ..	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	6
Total ..	336	-	1	-	140	-	2	479

PRESTON.

Dublin ..	555	1,165	283	-	11	-	10	2,024
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SILLOTH.

Dublin ..	3,020	-	75	-	142	-	1	4,138
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SOUTHAMPTON.

Belfast ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork ..	133	363	82	-	134	1	-	713
Dublin ..	-	-	-	-	13	-	1	14
Waterford ..	-	-	-	-	27	1	2	30
Total ..	133	363	82	-	174	2	3	757

STRANRAER.

Larne ..	12,499	-	2,189	5	800	1	-	15,554
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WHITEHAVEN.

Belfast ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dundrum (Down).	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	167
Total ..	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	167

TABLE 21.—Return of the Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during each Month of the Year ended 31st December, 1912.

MONTH.	CATTLE.						SWINE.						GOATS.						HORSES.						MILES ON JOUR- NEY- WATER.						ASCA	TOTAL ANIMALS	
	Val.	Sheep.	Miles Carr.	Sheep- goats.	Other Cattle.	Calves	Total.	Pwt.	Stores.	Sheep- lambs.	Total.	Fwt.	Stores.	Total.	Pwt.	Stores.	Total.	Pwt.	Stores.	Total.	Pwt.	Stores.	Total.	Pwt.	Stores.	Total.	Pwt.	Stores.	Total.				
January	36,019	13,002	2,562	1,467	1,350	1,259	47,829	10,526	-	-	19,500	46,964	500	47,154	5	4	4,258	1,140	5,370	1	20	114,127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
February	26,665	13,900	2,585	1,341	659	1,050	31,260	12,556	10	-	12,066	35,460	1,160	36,340	34	6	2,254	1,116	2,385	-	57	94,559	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
March	20,006	31,778	1,716	910	334	1,848	26,510	16,398	7	111	15,884	37,935	3,068	46,238	11	13	1,911	1,178	2,086	4	134	117,469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
April	15,451	37,210	3,844	1,807	252	3,600	61,914	13,180	621	5,947	16,537	30,385	2,020	25,901	24	17	1,710	1,013	2,340	4	201	116,731	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
May	14,717	30,063	3,133	1,523	250	3,589	51,928	24,000	634	41,739	65,904	15,272	9,967	18,150	182	13	2,986	2,232	4,417	3	627	143,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
June	21,017	32,150	3,980	1,668	441	1,023	41,576	18,903	2,121	66,455	111,482	6,401	1,397	9,845	329	13	1,252	1,041	2,295	3	553	186,526	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
July	10,900	20	7	16	383	1,257	11,947	4,487	-	38,994	43,931	937	-	957	1	34	1,613	1,000	2,313	4	337	58,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
August	25,386	-	-	-	259	455	25,947	12,438	-	72,044	63,988	3,026	-	3,028	8	60	1,445	1,476	2,981	4	201	115,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
September	33,664	-	-	-	600	346	24,734	55,000	-	40,895	75,925	19,371	-	19,571	1	77	9,467	1,672	3,776	2	143	134,577	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
October	61,586	4,886	79	111	1,983	603	46,238	76,730	-	5,810	80,645	15,274	-	15,731	2	15	2,474	1,785	3,874	3	7	154,515	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
November	61,533	5,048	8	5	1,867	800	46,830	64,038	-	103	64,171	55,473	-	25,473	3	30	1,109	1,256	2,385	-	14	159,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
December	34,505	3,680	46	81	1,147	271	39,884	27,904	-	-	27,904	54,000	-	54,000	3	6	633	725	1,207	2	4	85,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL	286,237	105,940	10,803	9,287	8,067	15,374	155,201	132,022	3,212	286,531	63,8970	223,155	12,070	225,281	68	287	17,663	12,410	34,840	30	2,027	1,877,682	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

TABLE 22.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during each of the Years from 1902 to 1912, inclusive.

YEAR.	CATTLE.						
	Fat Cattle.	STORE.			Other Cattle.	Calves.	
		Ordinary.	Milch Cows.	Springers.			
1902	166		881		1	62	1,110
1903	68		748		—	75	891
1904	100		686		—	48	834
1905	87		694		—	22	803
1906	51		805		—	51	907
1907	233		765		—	39	1,037
1908	277	540	25	91	—	31	964
1909	317	673	90	63	—	14	1,157
1910	704	414	32	92	—	9	1,251
1911	439	103	44	106	—	9	701
1912	24	101	14	76	—	7	222

Separate figures for Milch Cows and Springers for the years 1902-1907, inclusive are not available.

YEAR.	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.		
1902	166	1,975	2,141	68	1	69	3,320	
1903	1	2,900	2,901	—	—	—	3,792	
1904	968	1,329	2,327	—	167	167	3,328	
1905	433	2,780	3,216	—	—	—	4,019	
1906	452	1,557	2,009	—	—	—	2,916	
1907	128	2,820	2,948	—	—	—	3,885	
1908	148	3,725	3,873	—	—	—	4,837	
1909	462	3,041	3,443	—	1	1	4,601	
1910	234	2,127	2,361	—	16	16	3,628	
1911	188	2,785	2,973	—	—	—	3,674	
1912	107	210	317	—	—	—	539	

YEAR.	Goats	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
		Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
1902.	11	1	19	38	58	—	2	3,391
1903.	—	—	50	67	117	1	—	3,910
1904.	11	—	35	87	122	—	—	3,461
1905.	1	1	25	59	85	—	—	4,106
1906.	—	—	23	57	80	—	—	2,996
1907.	—	—	40	63	103	—	—	4,088
1908.	—	—	58	93	151	—	—	4,988
1909.	—	—	59	71	130	—	—	4,731
1910.	—	—	26	66	92	—	1	3,720
1911.	—	—	69	63	132	—	1	3,807
1912.	—	—	53	85	138	—	—	677

TABLE 23.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1912, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

PORTS OF EMBARKATION.	CATTLE.						
	Fat.	Stores.	Milch Cows.	Springers.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Belfast	—	101	14	76	—	7	198
Dublin	24	—	—	—	—	—	24
Total	24	101	14	76	—	7	222

	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Goats.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.	
Belfast	40	43	83	—	—	—	—
Dublin	67	167	234	—	—	—	—
Total	107	210	317	—	—	—	—

	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
Belfast	—	38	65	103	—	—	384
Dublin	—	15	20	35	—	—	293
Total	—	53	85	138	—	—	677

TABLE 24.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1912, showing the Port of Debarkation in the Isle of Man.

PORT OF DEBARKATION	CATTLE.						
	Fat.	Stores.	Milch Cows.	Springers.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Douglas	24	101	14	76	—	7	222
Douglas	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Goats.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.	
	107	210	317	—	—	—	—
Douglas	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
	—	53	85	138	—	—	677

TABLE 25.—RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES Exported from Ireland through Great Britain to the Colonies and Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1912, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

PORTS.	NUMBER OF HORSES.			
	STALLIONS.	MARES.	GELDINGS.	TOTAL.
Belfast	—	775	686	1,461
Cork	—	1	2	3
Dublin	7	514	317	838
Dundalk	—	413	214	627
Greencore	—	2,777	1,319	4,096
Rosslare	—	—	4	4
Sligo	—	1	1	2
Waterford	8	753	753	1,514
Wexford	—	1	—	1
Total	15	5,235	3,296	8,536

ANIMALS IMPORTED INTO IRELAND.

TABLE 26.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland from Great Britain during each of the Years from 1902 to 1912, inclusive.

YEAR	CATTLE.							SHEEP.				
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.						Sheep.					
	Fat Cattle,	Stores.			Other Cattle,	Cattle.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Lambs.	Total.	
		Ordinary.	Milch Cows.	Springers.								
1902 ..	2		644			2	63	711	16,027	7,056	23,882	
1903 ..	15		613			—	39	656	31,790	12,742	44,532	
1904 ..	—		608			—	31	639	29,681	8,068	38,289	
1905 ..	—		584			—	47	631	34,161	5,732	42,823	
1906 ..	—		428			—	39	458	45,921	8,432	64,343	
1907 ..	7		647			4	60	718	46,606	16,096	62,702	
1908 ..	2	281	21	22		2	23	351	26,749	7,621	34,270	
1909 ..	15	547	57	30		29	81	760	7,575	16,983	8,491	30,042
1910 ..	29	379	50	48		60	72	628	13,164	22,263	3,819	38,736
1911 ..	—	263	43	14		124	28	487	6,177	9,343	1,304	16,824
1912 ..	—	222	24	26		145	24	441	6,771	4,196	100	11,967

parate figures for Milk Cows and Springers from 1902 to 1907, inclusive, are not available.
Separate figures for Store Sheep from 1902 to 1908, inclusive, are not available.

YEAR	Swine.			Goats.	Horses.				Mules or Jennets.	Assns.	Total Animals.				
	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.							
1902 ..	3	25	28	9	247	3,753	4,253	8,253	7	38	32,726				
1903 ..	1	22	23	6	257	3,953	4,368	8,378	8	10	63,823				
1904 ..	5	19	24	17	182	3,229	3,373	6,694	2	24	45,679				
1905 ..	9	14	23	7	179	2,832	2,996	6,007	7	78	49,670				
1906 ..	3	68	71	6	339	2,587	2,162	5,088	7	20	60,012				
1907 ..	7	21	28	11	271	1,905	1,712	3,919	—	12	57,468				
1908 ..	—	21	21	8	602	2,781	2,210	6,393	4	10	40,667				
1909 ..	—	46	46	21	390	2,491	1,811	4,692	3	6	35,670				
1910 ..	—	32	32	10	321	2,289	1,770	4,339	5	7	43,827				
1911 ..	—	6	6	22	363	2,671	2,380	5,414	4	9	22,746				
1912 ..	1	7	8	30	398	2,660	1,617	3,930	6	6	15,826				

TABLE 27.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland from showing the Ports of

IRISH PORTS.	CATTLE.							SHEEP.			
	Fat.	Stores.	Milch Cows.	Springers.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Lambs.	Total.
Ballina ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belfast ..	-	-	1	7	18	125	4	165	5,641	3,313	3 8,936
Coleraine ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork ..	-	-	9	2	6	-	11	28	-	2	-
Drogheda ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin ..	-	-	126	9	-	-	7	142	727	240	-
Dundalk ..	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	4	-	20	-
Dundrum (Down)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenan ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Larne ..	-	-	22	-	-	9	1	32	408	358	97 558
Limerick ..	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Londonderry ..	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	27	-	171	171
Moorey ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Newry ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-
Portrush ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rosslare ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo ..	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Waterford ..	-	-	11	2	2	-	-	15	-	10	-
Westport ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford ..	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	1
Total ..	-	-	222	24	26	145	24	441	6,771	4,196	100 11,097

TABLE 28.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland from showing the Ports of

BRITISH PORTS.	CATTLE.							SHEEP.			
	Fat.	Stores.	Milch Cows.	Springers.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Lambs.	Total.
Aberdeen ..	-	-	-	-	84	-	84	3,005	66	-	3,011
Ayr ..	-	-	5	15	14	1	36	2,750	3,508	57	6,315
Barrow ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol ..	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	6	-	-	-
Dover ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falmouth ..	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Fishguard ..	-	-	11	3	6	-	8	23	-	10	-
Fleetwood ..	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	-
Glasgow ..	-	-	113	6	2	8	6	135	727	404	1,124
Greenock ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50
Hoyleham ..	-	-	4	-	1	13	-	18	-	-	18
Holyhead ..	-	-	26	4	-	1	1	32	-	28	28
Liverpool ..	-	-	3	5	-	2	3	18	-	6	12
London ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manchester ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newhaven ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oban ..	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preston ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sefton ..	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-
Southampton ..	-	-	9	-	9	1	15	-	-	-	-
Stranraer ..	-	-	22	-	-	9	1	32	289	94	41 46
Whitehaven ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	-	-	222	24	26	145	24	441	6,771	4,196	100 11,097

Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1912,
Debarkation in Ireland.

SWINE.			GENTS.	HORSES.				Males or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	HARBOUR PORTS.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	12	-	328	339	696	2	-	Ballyna, Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	9	6	15	-	-	-	Celbridge,
-	-	-	-	15	163	148	326	-	-	-	Cork.
-	-	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	-	-	Drogheda.
1	7	8	4	296	1,188	677	2,151	-	-	3,274	Dublin.
-	-	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	31	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dundrum (Down).
-	-	-	-	3	29	59	161	-	-	162	Greencore.
-	-	-	7	20	33	28	81	-	-	973	Larne.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	Limerick.
-	-	-	-	9	23	24	61	-	-	261	Loeuderry.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Monroy.
-	-	-	-	1	6	9	16	-	-	16	Newry.
-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	84	Portrush.
-	-	-	7	1	23	33	56	-	-	53	Roslare.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	12	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	29	165	184	378	1	-	404	Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westport.
-	-	-	-	6	2	8	-	-	-	11	Wexford.
1	7	8	30	393	2,060	1,517	3,970	5	5	15,526	Total.

Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1912,
Embarcation in Great Britain.

SWINE.			GENTS.	HORSES.				Males or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	HARBOUR PORTS.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	2	18	32	52	-	-	3,207	Aberdeen.
-	-	-	-	10	151	53	216	-	-	6,365	Ayr.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bacrow.
-	-	-	-	26	35	61	122	1	-	68	Bristol.
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	Dover.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	Falmouth.
-	-	-	3	36	262	286	584	2	-	631	Fishguard.
-	-	-	3	6	92	179	277	-	1	288	Fleetwood.
-	-	-	-	8	63	64	141	2	-	1,409	Glasgow.
-	-	-	-	6	29	18	53	-	1	134	Gourock.
1	6	7	4	274	1,167	610	2,051	-	1	2,123	Heysham.
-	1	1	9	13	69	103	185	-	1	215	Holyhead.
-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	5	Liverpool.
-	-	-	-	1	6	5	12	-	-	12	London.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	Manchester.
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	Newhaven.
-	-	-	-	2	53	32	85	-	-	88	Oban.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	Plymouth.
-	-	-	-	5	46	19	70	-	-	96	Preston.
-	-	-	-	1	7	9	17	-	-	32	Silloth.
-	-	-	7	20	32	28	80	-	-	543	Southampton.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stranraer.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Whitehaven.
1	7	8	30	393	2,060	1,517	3,970	5	5	15,526	Total.

TABLE 29.—RETURN of the Number of Animals Imported into Ireland from Great Britain and the Isle of Man during each Month of the Year ended 31st December, 1912.

Month.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
January ..	17	748	—	—	205	—	1	971
February ..	175	2,771	—	—	193	—	—	3,139
March ..	36	2,050	2	1	196	—	—	2,295
April ..	28	1,760	—	9	212	1	—	2,010
May ..	103	423	1	12	411	—	1	953
June ..	27	327	5	8	631	—	1	909
July ..	—	—	—	—	459	—	1	460
August ..	—	—	—	—	509	—	—	509
September ..	—	—	—	—	257	1	—	258
October ..	—	2,798	—	—	290	2	1	3,100
November ..	40	48	—	—	274	1	—	363
December ..	13	132	—	—	338	—	—	483
Total ..	441	11,067	8	30	3,984	5	5	15,510

TABLE 30 (a).—RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES Imported into Ireland through Great Britain from the Colonies and Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1912, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Ireland.

Irish Ports.	NUMBER OF HORSES.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.
Belfast	6	87	43	136
Dublin	7	57	23	87
Londonderry	4	18	9	31
Wexford	-	-	2	2
Total	17	162	77	256

TABLE 30 (b).—RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES Directly Imported into Ireland from Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1912, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Ireland.

Irish Ports.	NUMBER OF HORSES.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.
Belfast	-	-	-	-
Portrush	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

TABLE 31.—RETURN of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland
1902 to 1912.

YEAR.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lams.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fatten-ing or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.				
1902..	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
1903..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1904..	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
1905..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1906..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1907..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1908..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1909..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1910..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1911..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1912..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 32.—RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland
showing the Ports

PORTS OF DEBARKECTION.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lams.	Total.
Belfast ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

from the Isle of Man during each of the Years from inclusive.

SWINE.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine	Goats	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets	Asses	Total Ani- mals	Year
Fat Swine	Stores Swine	Total			Stal- lions	Mares	Geld- ings	Total				
-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	6	1902.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1903.
-	-	-	14	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	19	1904.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1905.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	-	8	1906.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	5	1907.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	3	1908.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1909.
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	3	1910.
-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	8	-	-	8	1911.
-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	14	-	-	14	1912.

from the Isle of Man during the year ended 31st December, 1912, of Debarkation.

SWINE.			Goats	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets	Asses	Total Ani- mals	POUR OF DEBARKATION.
Fat	Stores	Total		Stal- lions	Mares	Geld- ings	Total				
-	-	-	-	1	4	3	8	-	-	8	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	6	Dublin.
-	-	-	-	1	6	7	14	-	-	14	Total.

TABLE 33.—RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS SHIPPED to and from
showing the Places of

COASTING AND

INWARD PORTS.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.			SWINE.		
	Fatt.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fatt.	Stores.	Total.
Cork to Aghada Pier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork to Belfast	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork to Spike Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork to Queenstown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork to Waterford	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aghada Pier to Cork	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belfast to Cork	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin to Cork	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spike Island to Cork	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queenstown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford to Cork	—	4	1	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	4	1	5	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford to Belfast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford to Duncannon	75	62	—	122	269	2	7	9	—	26	26
Waterford to Ballyhack	—	76	—	34	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	75	138	—	156	309	2	7	9	—	25	25
Ballyhack to Waterford	131	5	—	—	136	208	353	556	40	—	45
Belfast to Waterford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duncannon to Waterford	362	19	—	—	381	228	17	245	832	—	832
Total ...	403	24	—	—	517	431	370	801	877	—	877
Dublin to Belfast	311	62	—	1	374	2,912	35	2,947	—	—	—
Kilrush to Limerick	27	188	17	—	232	20	—	20	7,740	—	7,740
Kilhysact to Limerick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	204	—	204
Banagher to Limerick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkee to Limerick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	—	73
Portumna to Limerick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	990	—	990
Tarbert to Limerick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	275	—	275
Glin to Limerick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	48
Total ...	27	188	17	—	232	20	—	20	9,390	—	9,390
Londonderry to Mulroy	—	20	—	1	21	—	—	—	20	54	74
Londonderry to Moville	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belfast to Dublin	35	—	—	41	76	121	—	121	—	—	—
Moville to Londonderry	30	290	—	—	370	140	82	222	5	—	5
Ballina to Sligo	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmullet to Sligo	41	6	43	—	90	21	455	476	3,720	—	3,720
Westport to Sligo	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	41	17	43	—	101	21	455	476	3,729	—	3,729
Sligo to Ballina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mulroy to Portrush	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Milford to Portrush	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
Milford to Mulroy	3	8	—	—	16	—	—	—	6	5	11
Leithbeg to Mulroy	3	1	—	—	4	—	2	2	11	—	11
Mulroy to Leithbeg	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	—	5
Sligo to Belmullet	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1,037	770	63	109	2,111	3,647	951	4,598	14,050	86	14,136

ances in Ireland during the Year ended 31st December, 1912,
Embarkation and Debarkation.

LAND NAVIGATION.

Boats.	Horses.				Mules or Jennets.	Axes.	Total Animals.	Inner Ports.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cork to Aglada Pier.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cork to Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cork to Spike Island.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cork to Queenstown.
-	-	6	7	13	-	-	16	Cork to Waterford.
-	-	6	7	13	-	-	21	Total.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aglada Pier to Cork.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Belfast to Cork.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin to Cork.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spike Island to Cork.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Queenstown to Cork.
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	11	Waterford to Cork.
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	11	Total.
-	-	2	9	11	-	-	11	Waterford to Belfast.
-	-	2	4	6	1	16	310	Waterford to Dunmanoo.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	112	Waterford to Ballyhack.
-	-	4	13	17	1	12	433	Total.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	737	Ballyhack to Waterford.
-	-	2	1	3	-	-	1,401	Belfast to Waterford.
-	-	2	1	3	-	-	2,198	Dunmanoo to Waterford.
-	-	3	24	27	-	-	3,348	Total.
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	7,993	Dublin to Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	Kilrush to Limerick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Killyarta to Limerick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	Ranagher to Limerick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	990	Elfiee to Limerick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	Portumna to Limerick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	Turbert to Limerick.
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	9,643	Glin to Limerick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	Total.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	Londonderry to Mulroy.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	Londonderry to Moville.
-	-	9	16	25	-	1	223	Belfast to Dublin.
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	598	Moville to Londonderry.
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	11	Ballina to Sligo.
-	-	2	-	2	-	-	6,207	Belmullet to Sligo.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Westport to Sligo.
-	-	1	2	3	-	-	4,309	Total.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sligo to Ballina.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	Mulroy to Portrush.
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	8	Milford to Portrush.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	Milford to Mulroy.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	Lothbeg to Mulroy.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	Mulroy to Lothbeg.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	Sligo to Belmullet.
1	-	28	63	91	1	13	20,651	Total.

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